

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLAMING EXPRESSION FOUND IN
SOCIAL MEDIA COMMENTS TO NORTH KOREA NEWS**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by:

NOER RISKY RAMADHANI

A320140181

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**

2018

APPROVAL

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLAMING EXPRESSION FOUND IN
SOCIAL MEDIA COMMENTS TO NORTH KOREA NEWS**

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

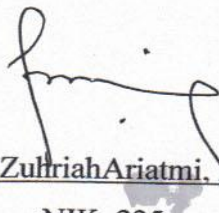
by:

Noer Risky Ramadhani

A320140181

Approved by Consultant

Consultant I



Dra. Siti Zulhriah Ariatmi, M. Hum

NIK. 225

ACCEPTANCE

PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLAMING EXPRESSION FOUND IN SOCIAL
MEDIA COMMENTS TO NORTH KOREA NEWS

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

by

NOER RISKY RAMADHANI

A 320 140 181

Accepted and Approved by the Board of Examiners
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

The Board of Examiners:

1. Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ariatmi, M.Hum.
(Chair Person)
2. Drs. Agus Wijayanto, Ph.D.
(Member I)
3. Dr. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum.
(Member II)

()
()
()



Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayitno, M. Hum

NIP. 196504281993031001

TESTIMONY

I, undersigned below:

Name : Noer Risky Ramadhani
NIM : A320140181
Program : Department of English Education
Title of Research Paper : PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLAMING
EXPRESSION FOUND IN SOCIAL MEDIA
COMMENTS TO NORTH KOREA NEWS

Herewith, I testify that in this publication article, there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work, which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree in any university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others except those in which the writing are referred in this article and mentioned in the literature review and bibliography.

Later, if it is proved that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will hold fully responsible for that.

Surakarta, March 14th 2018

Researcher,



Noer Risky Ramadhani

A320140181

PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF BLAMING EXPRESSION FOUND IN SOCIAL MEDIA COMMENTS TO NORTH KOREA NEWS.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada ekspresi menyalahkan yang ditemukan dalam komen media social mengenai berita Korea Utara. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan yaitu (1) menemukan implikatur dari ekspresi menyalahkan dalam media social mengenai berita korea utara khususnya pada komentar di facebook, (2) menemukan pelanggaran maxim yang ada pada media social mengenai berita korea utara terutama pada komentar di facebook. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karna peneliti mendeskripsikan data melalui bentuk tertulis dalam kalimat. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ujaran menyalahkan dalam komentar di social media mengenai berita Korea Utara. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah komentar di sosial media mengenai berita Korea Utara yang diambil dari facebook. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi dan observasi. Terdapat 22 data. Peneliti menggunakan teori konteks percakapan dari Brown dan Levinson dan juga menggunakan teori dari Grice untuk menganalisa implikatur, serta teori dari Grice untuk mengidentifikasi pelanggaran maxim. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) ada tiga jenis implikatur ekspresi menyalahkan yang ditemukan didalam komentar di facebook. 14 ujaran memiliki implikatur percakapan umum (63.5%), 7 ujaran memiliki implikatur percakapan khusus (32%), dan 1 ujaran memiliki implikatur konvensional (4.5%). Implikatur yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam komentar di facebook adalah implikatur percakapan umum (63.5%). (2) peneliti juga menemukan 4 jenis pelanggaran maxim dalam ekspresi menyalahkan di komentar facebook mengenai berita Korea Utara. 8 ujaran memiliki pelanggaran maxim kuantitas (36.5%), 1 ujaran memiliki pelanggaran maxim kualitas (4.5%), 5 ujaran memiliki pelanggaran maxim hubungan (22.5%) dan 8 ujaran memiliki pelanggaran maxim sikap (36.5%). Pelanggaran maxim kuantitas dan pelanggaran maxim sikap dapat disimpulkan sebagai pelanggaran maxim paling banyak karna komentator menyalahkan dengan memberi kata-kata yang berlebihan atau berulang-ulang serta informasi yang kurang jelas. Hasil penelitian ini berbeda dengan penelitian sebelumnya karna komentar di facebook mengenai ekspresi menyalahkan belum pernah diteliti sebelumnya. Sehingga penelitian ini dapat dijadikan pelengkap untuk penelitian yang menganalisis ekspresi menyalahkan.

Kata Kunci: menyalahkan, komen, facebook, pragmatic, korea utara

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on blaming expression found in social media comments to North Korea News. This research has two major objectives (1) to explain the implicature of blaming expression found in social media comments to North Korea News especially facebook comments, (2) to describe the maxim violation in the blaming expression found in social media comments to North Korea News especially facebook comments. This research is descriptive qualitative research because the researcher describes the data by using written forms in sentences. The data in this research are blaming expressions in the social media comments to North Korea News. The data source are the social media comments to North Korea News which are taken from Facebook. The data are collected by using documentation and observation. There are 22 data. The researcher uses Brown and Levinson's theory of speech context and Grice's theory to find the implicature, and also Grice's theory to identify the maxim violation. The result of the research shows that (1) there are three kinds of implicature found in the blaming utterance in facebook comments. Fourteen utterances belong to generalized conversational implicature (63.5%), seven utterances belong to particularized conversational implicature (32%), and one utterance belongs to conventional implicature (4.5%). The most dominant implicature found in facebook comments to North Korea News is generalized conversational implicature (63.5%). (2) the researcher also finds four maxim violation of blaming expression in the facebook comments to North Korea News. Eight utterances contain maxim violation of quantity (36.5%), one utterance contains maxim violation of quality (4.5%), five utterances contain maxim violation of relevance (22.5%) and eight utterances contain maxim violation of manner (36.5%). Violation of quantity and violation of manner can be concluded as the most dominant maxim violation in the comments because the commentators give blaming with wasteful words and redundant information. The result of this research is different from the previous studies because the facebook comments about blaming expression had not yet been analyzed before. So that this research can be as the completement of the research conducting blaming expression.

Keywords: blaming, comments, facebook, pragmatic, north korea

1. INTRODUCTION

The way people respond something depends on how they want to express their feelings to other. People can use written, spoken, or even body languages to show their feelings. They can even use those three kinds at once to show their affection and expression. That expression can be shown through utterance which is called expressive utterance. According to Levinson (1983: 236), expressive utterance is which speakers express their feelings by making their words fit with their internal

psychological worlds. Expressive can refer to the hearer or to some other aspects of the world, but their focus is the speaker's feeling about the worlds. The typical expression in expressive is declarative structure which words referring to feeling. The expression categorized as expressive such as thanking, apologizing, congratulating, condoling, pardoning, blaming, and praising.

Blaming is one kind of expressive utterances. This kind of expression is expressed when people disagree to someone's thought, idea, or point of view which is wrong. Blaming is expression to say or think that a person or thing is responsible for something bad that has happened. It usually occurs when people declare or state that someone has done a fault or wrongdoing. The message of blaming is directly conveyed to the receiver or the target who is in the case. Blaming are widely used by the social media users to show their opinions.

In Merriam Webster, it is stated that social media are forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos). Meanwhile, Oxford Dictionaries states that social media is singular or plural websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking. Social media in the world can be exemplified such as facebook, twitter, instagram and path. Moreover, Facebook is one of most used and well-known social media in recent era.

One of the recent headline news that take people's attention and also publish in Facebook is the North Korea News about plan to bomb other countries. It has become the well-known recently that North Korea led by Kim Jong Un has made specific and massive move about his planning to test the nuclear bomb all over the neighborhood countries. Challenging North Korea with his brave thought, Donald Trump declares a war to North Korea. He wants to stop North Korea to bomb other country besides his country. This situation becomes a chaos as the North Korea states that it will shut down the US land as the recent news said. Commentaring the

North Korea News, the social media users blame North Korea especially Kim Jong Un because they think that the plan of bombardier innocent people in whichever country is such a crime. The crime that should not be happened in this world based on whatever situation to possess it.

To analyze the blaming expression, the researcher uses a theory which is called pragmatic. Levinson (1983:24) defines that pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Yule (1996: 5) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between the linguistic form and the users of those forms. Meanwhile, Peccei (1999: 2) stated that pragmatic focuses on utterance meaning that can be concluded from both linguistic knowledge and social world. The advantage of studying linguistics via pragmatic is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumption, their proposes, or goals, and the kinds of action. So, the writer conclude that pragmatics is the study about how the hearers can make the interpretation of speaker's intended meaning.

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the implicature of blaming expression and maxim violation found in the blaming expression in the facebook comments. The finding of this research has similarity with the first previous study. The similarity between both study is the using of Grice's theory to analyze the implicature. Both of the study also shows that generalized conversational implicature is mostly found in the blaming utterance. The research also finds some differences with the previous study. The first previous study conducted by Wachyu Tinarah (2012), entitled *Pragmatic Analysis on Blaming Utterances in Aristocratic Movies Manuscript and Its Subtitling*. This study analyzes the variation of language form in blaming utterance by using linguistic form from Marcella Frank's theory, the equivalence implicature by using the Grice's theory, and the politeness strategy of blaming utterance by using the theory of Brown and Levinson. The other previous studies also analyzed theory of blame and impact of conducting blames. So, this research can be as the completement of the previous study and the theory

with the same problem statement which is about implicature of blaming expressions and maxim violation of blaming expressions. The writer hopes that this research can be added as the reference with the previous studies.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research which describes the data by using written forms in sentences and without number of quantity. Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (1989: 3) defines that qualitative method as research procedure which produces descriptive data such as written or oral forms from the people and the attitude which can be observed. The object of this research is the blaming utterances found in social media comments to North Korea News. The data of this research are the utterances which contain blaming expression found in social media comments to account North Korea News. The data source are the social media comments to North Korea News which are taken from the comments in facebook.

To collect the data, the researcher uses observation and documentation techniques. Firstly, the researcher searches about North Korea News and its comments. Secondly, the researcher finds and notes the blaming expressions from the comments while reading all the comments. Then the researcher giving codes of the data contain blaming expressions in the facebook comments. Last, the researcher can retype the data of blaming expressions has been found from the facebook comments in a paper. To make the data valid, the writer uses two kinds of data validity. First, The data validity is expert judgements. It means that data source are taken from the informants or experts especially in pragmatic study. Second, the data validity is technique of collecting data. The writer uses documentation and content analysis to collect the data. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the researcher conducts some steps. The researcher explains the implicature of blaming expressions by referring to the Grice's implicature theory describing the speech context theory by Brown and Levinson. Then, the researcher describes the maxim violation of blaming expressions by referring to the Grice's theory.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are 22 data of blaming expressions found in facebook comments to North Korea News. The data are analyzed based on the kinds of implicature of blaming expressions and based on the maxim violation in the blaming expressions.

3.1 Implicatures of Blaming Expressions

The number of implicatures of blaming expressions is showed in the table below:

Table 1. Implicatures of Blaming Expressions

Kinds of Implicature	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
Generalized Conversational Implicature	001,002,005,006,007,008,009,010,011, 013, 015,016,018,019	63.5
Particularized Conversational Implicature	003,012,014,017,020,021,022	32
Conventional Implicature	004	4.5
Total		100%

From the table above, there are three kinds of implicature of blaming expressions found in facebook comments to North Korea News based on Grice's theory of implicature. They are namely generalized conversational implicatures, particularized conversational implicature and conventional implicature. The most dominant implicature used in the blaming utterance found in facebook comments is generalized conversational implicature with the percentage of 63.5% (14 data). Meanwhile the second dominant implicature used in the blaming utterance found in facebook comments is particularized conversational implicature with the percentage of 32% (7 data). Last, the third implicature used in the blaming utterance found in the facebook comments is conventional implicature with the

percentage of 4.5 % (1 data). Generalized conversational implicature found to be dominant in the comments because the comments is not normally carried out by the sentence used, the hearer does not need to conclude based on specific context, and the hearer can make their own interpretation.

3.2 Maxim Violation of Blaming Expressions

The number of maxim violation of blaming expressions is showed in the table below:

Table 2. Maxim Violation of Blaming Expressions

Maxim Violation	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
Violation of Quantity	001,007,008,009,011, 013,018 ,022	36.5
Violation of Quality	014	4.5
Violation of Relevance	002,003,012, 020,021	22.5
Violation of Manner	004,005,006,010,015, 16,017,019	36.5
Total		100%

Based on the table above, there are four maxim violation of blaming expressions found in facebook comments to North Korea News based on Grice's theory of maxim. The researcher finds maxim violation such as violation of quantity, violation of quality, violation of relevance and violation of manner. First, there are 8 data (36.5%) violation of quantity found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Second, there are 1 data (4.5%) violation of quality found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Third, there are 5 data (22.5 %) violation of relevance found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Last, there are 8 data (36.5%) violation of manner found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Violation of quantity and violation of manner found as the most dominant maxim violation in the comments because the commentators give blaming with wasteful words and redundant information.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 Implicature of Blaming Expression

From the twenty five data of blaming expressions found in facebook comments about North Korea News, there are 17 data (68 %) of generalized conversational implicature, 7 data (28%) of particularized conversational implicature, and 1 data (4%) of conventional implicature. It can be concluded that the most dominant implicature used in the blaming expressions is generalized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature found in the comments because the comments is not normally carried out by the sentence used, the hearer does not need to conclude based on specific context, and the hearer can make their own interpretation. Meanwhile, the particularized conversational implicature is also found in the comments, because some of the comments need specific context to be interpreted, as well as broader knowledge and history related or not related to the news. Therefore, only one data to be concluded as conventional implicature because the implicature not being used widely by the commentators and people have to know relation between words to interpret the meanings.

4.2 Maxim Violation of Blaming Expressions

There are some maxim violation such as violation of quantity, violation of quality, violation of relevance and violation of manner. First, there are 9 data (36%) violation of quantity found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Second, there are 1 data (4%) violation of quality found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Third, there are 6 data (24 %) violation of relevance found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Last, there are 9 data (36%) violation of manner found in the blaming utterances in the facebook comments. Violation of quantity and violation of manner found as the most dominant maxim violation in the comments because the commentators give blaming with wasteful words and redundant information.

Meanwhile, the fewest one is maxim violation of quality found in the blaming utterances in the facebook because the commentators is familiar with the news between North Korea and USA regarding nuclear test program.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, G., and Yule, G. 1983. *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Definition of Blame <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/blame> Accessed on 23 November 2017
- Definition of Blame <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/blame> Accessed on 23 November 2017
- Definition of Social Media https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/social_media Accessed on 25 November 2017
- Definition of Social Media <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/social%20media> Accessed on 25 November 2017
- Grice, H. P. (1975). Logic and Conversation. In P. Cole & J. L. Morgan (Eds), *Syntax and Semantix*. Volume 3, (pp. 41-58). New York: Academic Press.
- Leech, G. (1983). *The Principle of Pragmatics*. London: Longman Group Limited.
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Moleong, L. J. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remadja Rosdakarya.
- Peccei, J. S. (1999). *Pragmatics Language Workbook*. London and New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, Inc.
- Tinarah,(2012). *Pragmatic Analysis on Blaming Utterances in Aristocratic Movies Manuscript and Its Subtitling*. Muhammmadiyah University of Surakarta
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.